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Wednesday, March 4, 1908.

Dash for the pole—hurry call on the barber.

Boost, and keep the wolf away from the door.

Just a few lights on top of the viaduct if you please.

Criticism of the navy may sound very well until you remember the Maine.

Dissolution of the Solid South indicates that there are some mighty powerful solvents.

Having rheumatism in one foot, doubtless Admiral Bob gets along by taking a little hop.

Brightest spot in the outcome of the attack upon Chicago's Chief of Police is that the anarchist is dead.

The newspapers would unravel these safe-cracking mysteries; but what can they do when the police interfere?

Apostle Smoot, slow as he is, has begun to awaken to the fact that somebody has been idly dallying with his credulity.

History shows that the Romans gave and took mortgages. To the man who pays interest, his own seems fully as old as that.

Attitude of the Mormon president in the Tanner case is a command to polygamists to remember the lid, to keep it holy.

Fifteen minutes would probably be time enough on a transfer, provided the company sent along the connecting car within that limit.

Any small boy would inform you that if he had been George Washington he would have been born in a more pleasant season of the year.

An Arizona man sheared three hundred and twenty-five sheep in nine hours, and claims the record. Wall street, however, still holds the record on lambs.

It is said that in this country last year eleven million dollars' worth of chewing gum was consumed. Skeptics are advised to turn the furniture upside down and see.

When you see a business man studiously going out of his way to avoid saloons and poolrooms, you may be justified in assuming that he is looking for a trustworthy assistant.

Fight over a will just ended in Philadelphia. Contestants likely thought it best to quit while there was hope of saving enough out of their wages to finish paying up the lawyers.

A Wisconsin paper says that delivery of the Mikado's recent speech from the throne occupied but eight minutes. Nevertheless, we'll stay right with the good old U. S. A., long mes-sages and all.

Secretary Taft travels about the country very rapidly, we see. Has to in order to escape embarrassing questions about civil service reform as it affects his universal support by Federal office holders.

Mr. Carnegie has just loaned the Lotus club three hundred thousand dollars, without interest, to go on with

its building. The ancients used to say that strangers who ate of the Lotus forgot their native country. Its effect upon Andrew seems to have been that of causing him to forget his native (thrill).

## THE OPPOSITION'S RALEIGH.

The opposition in the Council has taken up Street Supervisor Raleigh and made him its own. Of the American members of the Council but four voted to exonerate Mr. Raleigh on the charges that have been made and partly investigated with respect to his official action and procedure.

The action of the American party Councilmen in this matter was not because they were unwilling to clear Mr. Raleigh in case a full clearance was due him, but because of the fact that his affairs are not yet investigated completely, and because the disappearance of certain books of records from his office needs to be cleared up. It was said by some of the Councilmen that the disappearance of these books would cut no figure in the case. We are not able to see how they can say this with certainty. If there is anything wrong or supposed to be wrong in any public office, surely the disappearance of books of record from that office cannot be viewed with indifference. It is quite possible, as suggested, that these books would cut no figure in Mr. Raleigh's affairs. At the same time, in spite of the opinion of the gentlemen who thought they could cut no figure, it might be that they would cut a very important figure. The very best evidence upon this point is the books themselves, and these books being missing, nothing can be assumed with certainty about their effect upon the investigation.

The Tribune's advice to the Council was that it should wait until the disappearance of these books was accounted for, or the books themselves recovered, before taking this vote. We believe that this was the opinion also of the majority of the American members of the Council. And clearly it was due to Mr. Raleigh that this matter should be cleared up before the final vote in his case. Those American Councilmen who voted against the clearance as well as those who refused to vote at all upon the question, were both clearly justified, it seems to us, under the circumstances, by their vote and by their refusal to vote. And, on the other hand, it seems to us that those four American Councilmen who voted for the clearance of Mr. Raleigh, pending the uncertainty with respect to these books, were not justified in their vote.

The opposition, however, almost en masse, voted to clear Mr. Raleigh. This makes Mr. Raleigh the opposition's man. They are responsible for him and for anything that may develop to his disadvantage from henceforth. He is not cleared by the votes of the supporters of the American administration, but by the votes of the opponents of the American administration. Of the six opposition votes in the Council, five went to the support of Mr. Raleigh, in exonerating him entirely from blame. This may be satisfactory to him as a public official and as a party man, but we can hardly understand how he could be content with that kind of a vindication; for just so would the opposition vote if they understood him to be blameworthy, and wished to fasten him upon the city as an official at the expense of the American party. But as this party refused to stand for him through its representatives in the Council, whatever may develop against Mr. Raleigh will be to the confusion of the opposition.

The church organ and the "Mouth" have been the two especially vindictive assailants of Supervisor Raleigh. The Herald has chimed in occasionally against him. But it appears that the three combined could not muster even one vote among their party adherents in the Council against Mr. Raleigh, in spite of the frantic efforts they have made to convince the people that he is an unfaithful, if not a grafting, official. It must be a source of deep humiliation to those twine, with the occasional triplet annex, to find themselves so completely ignored by their own party representatives in the Council. It shows in a remarkable degree the lack of consideration given by the officials of their respective parties to the organs named, when not one of those officials will pay the least regard to the charges, insinuations, arguments, and pleas made by those respectable concerns against this official. If there were any validity whatever in the charges made by the News, as leader of the three-spots, there should have been at least one member out of the six who represent the parties of which these concerns are the organs, to vote their way. But there was not one. It was a complete slump, and those papers are left to mourn the absence of even one supporter against a hated official that they have done so much to assail and, so far as they might, to discredit in the public estimation. It seems, however, that their united efforts amount absolutely to nothing, receiving not even one vote from the Council. And probably if the matter were submitted to a vote of the people of this city there would be seen the same water-haul. Great organs those, that, in spite of the frantic and furious assaults, lasting for months at a time and covering first-page "spreads," could not get even one vote among their own party members of the Council to sustain their frantic efforts. No wonder these organs are covered with confusion, and no wonder they are today the laughing stock of the public.

Not less than fifty thousand a year is required to keep a gentleman, says a New York bankrupt. He may re-

vise his opinion, now that he will be compelled to confine his expenditures to the limits of a "busted" condition, or admit that he is no gentleman.

## THE IMBECILE HERALD.

If the Salt Lake Herald could be assayed for reckless stupidity and vapid imbecility the assay would go very high. An illustration in support of this is its leading editorial of yesterday morning; referring especially to that portion of it which says: "But it is certain that Senator Smoot's retirement would deprive Senator Kearns and the American party of the one reason which gives that party strength." The malice in that sort of statement shows a percentage pretty well along toward the percentage of stupidity and imbecility that the assay would develop. There is no reason whatever in the contention that the fortunes of the American party are especially bound up in the Smoot case. Neither is there any justification or fairness or candor of public expression in the bringing forward of Senator Kearns's name in connection with the American party in a way meant to be opprobrious.

The American party was not founded in any sense upon the Smoot election to the Senate. The protest against Smoot was not an American party protest, because at the time it was made the American party had not been called into existence. The American party originated in the Bamberger Hall meetings which were called to protest against the shockingly indecent, immoral, and lawless conditions existing here, as disclosed in the testimony delivered by President Joseph F. Smith in the spring of 1904, when he was testifying in Smoot's behalf before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Smoot election and the contest which sprang out of it far antedated the formation of the American party, and those who made that protest were not especially the promoters or sponsors of the American party. So far as Mr. Kearns is concerned, he did not at that time identify himself with the movement at all, nor was his name in any way considered in connection with it. In fact, he was not in the city at the time. The movement was a spontaneous one, in which a large number of loyal citizens joined here to make known their indignation at the testimony of President Smith and to protest against his declaration made to the committee that the people here condoned his crimes, hypocrisies, and his defiant rejection of the pledges and the agreements made in order to obtain Statehood for Utah.

The American party has never at any time made the Smoot case its fight, nor founded any vital declaration upon it. The American party position is far broader than Smoot or Snootism. The American party demands that the pledges made to obtain Statehood for Utah be faithfully observed. Its contention does not merely mean that apostates or high officials of the church shall not be elected to political office, but it makes the broad demand that the church shall keep its hands out of politics and cease to claim and exercise jurisdiction over civil affairs, and that polygamy and polygamous living shall in fact be abandoned, as it was agreed that they should be. If nothing more were to be urged in behalf of this latter, the fact that such an agreement was well understood and considered to be binding upon all, and the fact that the first State Legislature passed a law legitimizing children of plural marriages up to a given time, would be conclusive upon that point. That the agreement to abandon polygamous living was meant to be faithfully carried out is clear, for otherwise there was no sort of justification in sense or in law for the enactment of any such statute.

The American party has made a plain record throughout. It has never at any time narrowed its principles down to any small basis one way or the other, nor to any personal relation. It has never declared that if Smoot were retired from the Senate then its fight would be won. As a matter of fact, its fight would not be won by that retirement. The American party contest is to be won only when the pledges made to obtain Statehood for Utah are faithfully observed, when the leaders of the Mormon church absolve, in fact as well as in pretense, their people from political allegiance to those leaders, and when the priesthood will give up in good faith as well as in pretense their civil control of the State out of the various municipal entities therein. In short, when Utah is made a genuine American State on the same basis as other American States stand before the whole people, without any priesthood dictation in anything except religious affairs, when no church will assume jurisdiction over its people, directing them to vote of calling upon them to sustain their priests in controlling political conventions and in dominating the affairs of the State and of the various municipalities therein. When that day comes, and when by practical test it is assured that it has come in fact and not in mere lip claim, then will the mission of the American party be fulfilled, and not before.

## THEY'RE GETTING TIRED OF IT.

The opposition press continues to squirm like an anguworm on a hook whenever the Sheets case is mentioned. One of the disreputable outfit yesterday morning came out with a squeak asking that the case be dropped. At the same time it rehearsed its villainously partisan and biased account of the whole matter, just as though a jury had not gone over every feature of the case, and found Sheets innocent all along the line.

It is in vain that the opposition press will undertake to impose its pre-

judiced and twisted account of that transaction upon the public. The whole matter has been threshed out in court, entrusted to an impartial jury composed of half Mormons and half non-Mormons; men accepted as jurors through the unbiased quality of their minds and because of their impartiality and ability to pass without prejudice upon the case as presented. The case was presented in full, was considered in all its bearings, and the definite result of acquittal arrived at. After that, what is the sense in rehearsing these old biased and exploded accounts of the transaction? The perversion that leads the opposition press to indulge in this sort of thing is absolutely inexhaustible on any basis of fairness, candor, or decency.

The opposition press had better yield to its own pleading to let the Sheets case drop. Certainly there is no sense in undertaking now to thrust it out over and over on the old vicious basis, founded upon the plan of the official conspiracy entered into by the County Attorney and the Sheriff to blacken the American administration in this city. All that was a political misfire which amounted merely to a flash in the pan, and though it was nursed along with the utmost solicitude and anxious care, it did not at any time assume any dangerous feature to the accused.

We do not wonder that the opposition press is tired of hearing the straightforward, plain result arrived at in the court. But that press cannot be half as tired at hearing the facts and of the fair judicial determination, as the public is tired of hearing their repeated whines and abortive rehearsals—malicious, abusive—of their manufactured case against Sheets. It is certainly time that they dropped it, and the public would very gladly hear no more of that sort of rot from the conspirators or their "mouths."

## THE FARMERS VINDICTIVE.

The farmers of this valley appear to have taken a vindictive attitude toward the United States smelter that is wholly unjustified in any form of reason or fairness. They obtained a decree from the court on the plea that the fumes from that smelter were poisoning their vegetation and injuring their live stock. The court, on the showing, very properly granted the order that the smelter should not run to the damage of the farmers, as specified in the showing and in the decree.

Now comes the United States smelter, however, showing to the court that it has discovered a process whereby no more deleterious fumes or poisonous smoke will escape from their chimney. At great expense they have constructed a baghouse, and have so commingled and fused different ingredients that hereafter the deleterious substances in the fumes and smoke that have heretofore been urged in proof of destructive effects upon vegetation and live stock will be retained, and no more allowed to escape into the atmosphere. It is an altogether proper showing to make, and if the claim of the smelter can be established and it be fully shown to the court that the poisonous and deleterious substances are absolutely arrested and not allowed to escape, there will be no reason whatever for the continuance of the order.

We assume, of course, that the smelter will be able to demonstrate to the court the effectiveness of the devices they rely upon, and to prove that the deleterious substances are arrested in the baghouse, and that the process they urge is absolutely to be relied upon as effective in arresting the deleterious fumes and poisons. With this showing satisfactorily made, there would be no reason whatever for the continuance of the order of the court, because if the smelters do, in fact, control these substances and prevent their egress from the smoke stacks, then there is nothing to complain of. What the farmers urge as damaging is the escape of these deleterious fumes and poisons. But, as said before, if these are absolutely arrested, and it is shown to the court that they are fully under control and are in fact prevented from escaping to the atmosphere, then the farmers have no need of any order for relief.

It is surprising, therefore, that the farmers should appear as vindictive as ever and as determined as before to prevent the smelter running, even if it fully proves that nothing deleterious to their interests can escape through the stacks. In this the farmers are vindictive our charges of their unreasonable and their vindictive malice, exercised without cause, and too often without due support of fact. We would not for one moment urge that the smelter should damage the farmers without just and fair compensation. And, on the other hand, we do not think that the farmers are justified in demanding that the smelter shall cease operation, whether they are damaged by that operation or not. If no damage comes from the smelter fumes and smoke, the poisons and injurious substances having all been eliminated, then it is difficult to see, on any other basis than vindictive malice, why the farmers should object to the operation of the smelter. The rage that they may feel because the smelter would not pay their blackmail demand is something with which the court cannot in the least concern itself. The offer of the farmers to allow the smelter to run if it would pay them \$500,000 a year blackmail and actual and proved damages besides, shows that they were not urging their case in court in good faith, but merely to make money. But it is inconceivable that the court would support them on any proposition of

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this kind, where the smelters can make a clear showing there is nothing poisonous or damaging emitted from their smoke stacks, and that the farmers are, in fact, suffering no damage by reason of the running of the smelter. We think that the farmers are wholly unjustified in any bitter or contentious litigation any further in this matter. They are justified, of course, in insisting that the smelter shall make full and perfect showing of its claim, and that it shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the court that it can and does arrest the deleterious substances and poisons of which the farmers have heretofore made complaint. To that extent the farmers are clearly justified in pursuing their litigation, but beyond that their litigation is contentious, fractious, and contrary to public policy.

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## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS



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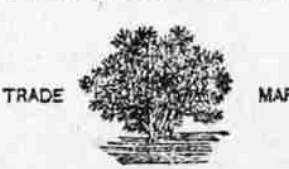
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